

Our Experiences o f the Civil R ights Mo vement

Rosa P
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Alison Mo

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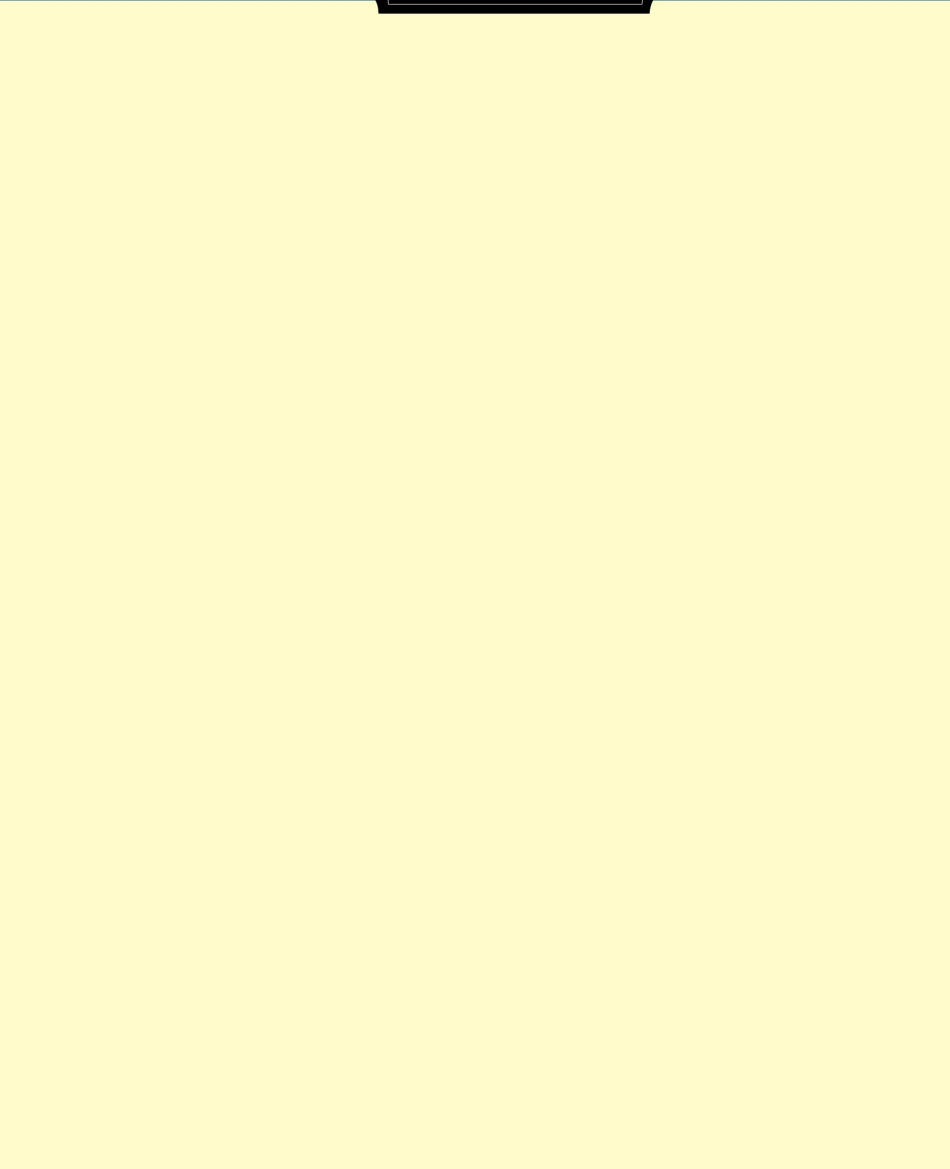
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CHAPTER FOUR

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Keep On K
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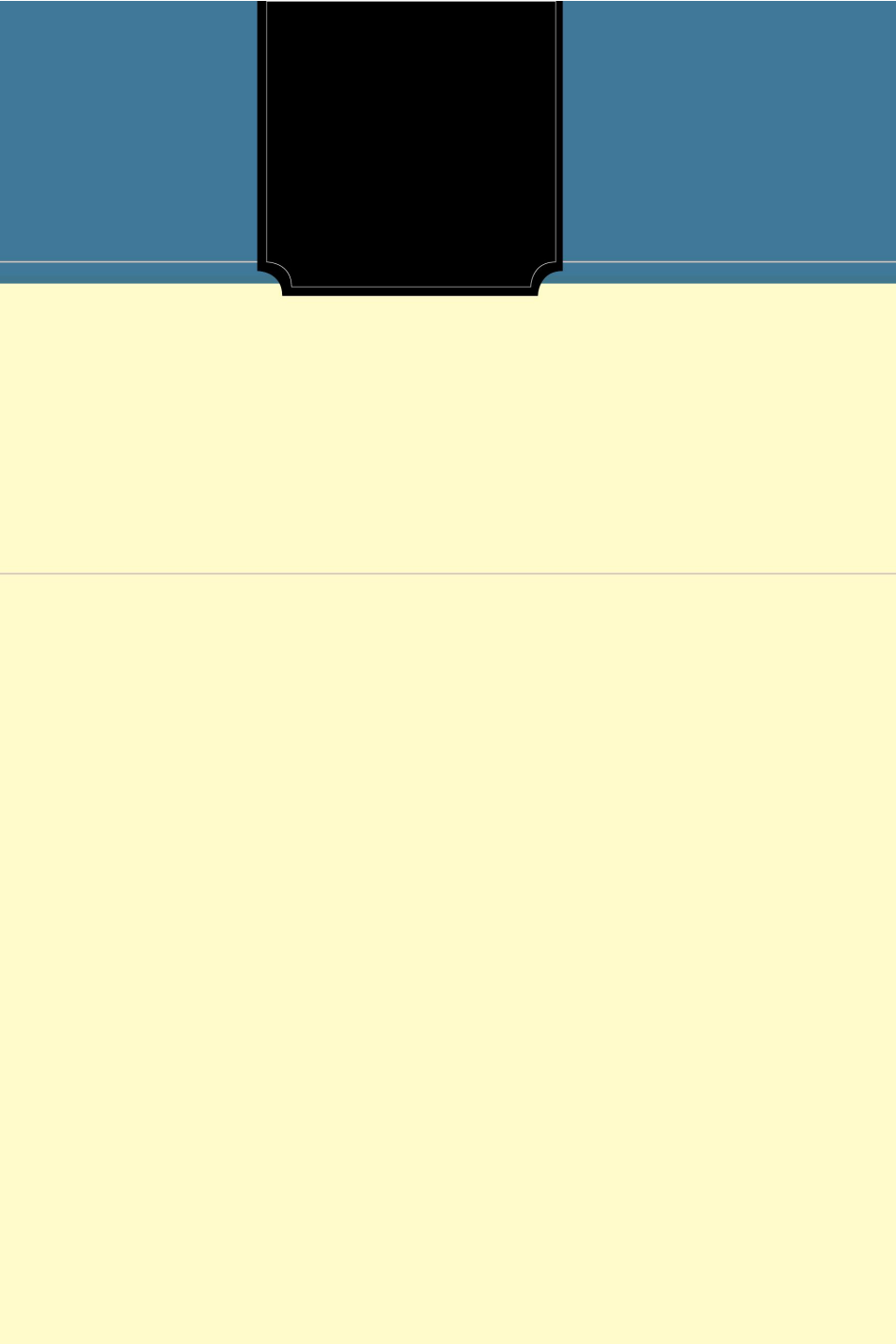
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INTRODUCTION

Rosa P

arks and Ci

vil Disobedienc

e

Rosa Parks

histor
y since the begin
movement of the
She bec
ame an

icon when she re
e up her seat to a
a Montgomer
y city bus in 195

She has been po
trayed as
a shy

,
quiet seamstress

who was simply too tired to get up after a long day at work.

The truth is that Rosa

arks was far
from an a
ccidental hero

•

P

arks engaged in
disobedience, but
willing to use vio

•

Civil disobedience
the fight for racial
justice in the middle of
the 20th century

• Black Americans commonly
participated in
protests,

marches,
and bo
ycotts in their str
rights.

They were fighting
laws and social e
known as Jim C

,
which turned bla
icans into second
ens.



5

Willing Participants

Racial prejudice
n of slavery

y

,

and violence against
Africans went unchecked

Slavery
was over

,
but black people
The US Supreme Court

ase Plessy v. Ferguson
made the doctrine
“

separ
ate but equal”
the law of the la

□is case legaliz
ed segregation

in public spaces
such as buses,
schools,
and even public
ountains.

Black Americ
ans wer
e f

or
ced to use separate
which
were not equal to
cilities provided
□e voting rights
ck men by the
F
ifteenth Amendment

,

t

given the right to
Amendment in 1
e not being hono
and white
supremacists and
tactics to preven
cising their

right to vote.

They were forced
poll taxes, and w
times,
and locations of
W
hite
supremacists co

mitted voter from
and frequently u
voters.

□e black vote wa
al

A black child uses a seg
Halifax, North Carolina,



6 Rosa Parks and C
power

,
and whites did e
ything they coul
Americans from
wn.

□ e most
horrrify

ing practice in th

• Groups like the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) terrorized black communities, and black peopl

outh had to live

in fear for their

Rosa P

arks was born du

ing this time of r

and violence in t

and she spent m

life there as well

She learned very
early on that her people
were not free,
and she experienced
injustice,

and
humiliation suffered
by black Americans.
Par

ks was never
content to sit idly
by while black
civil r

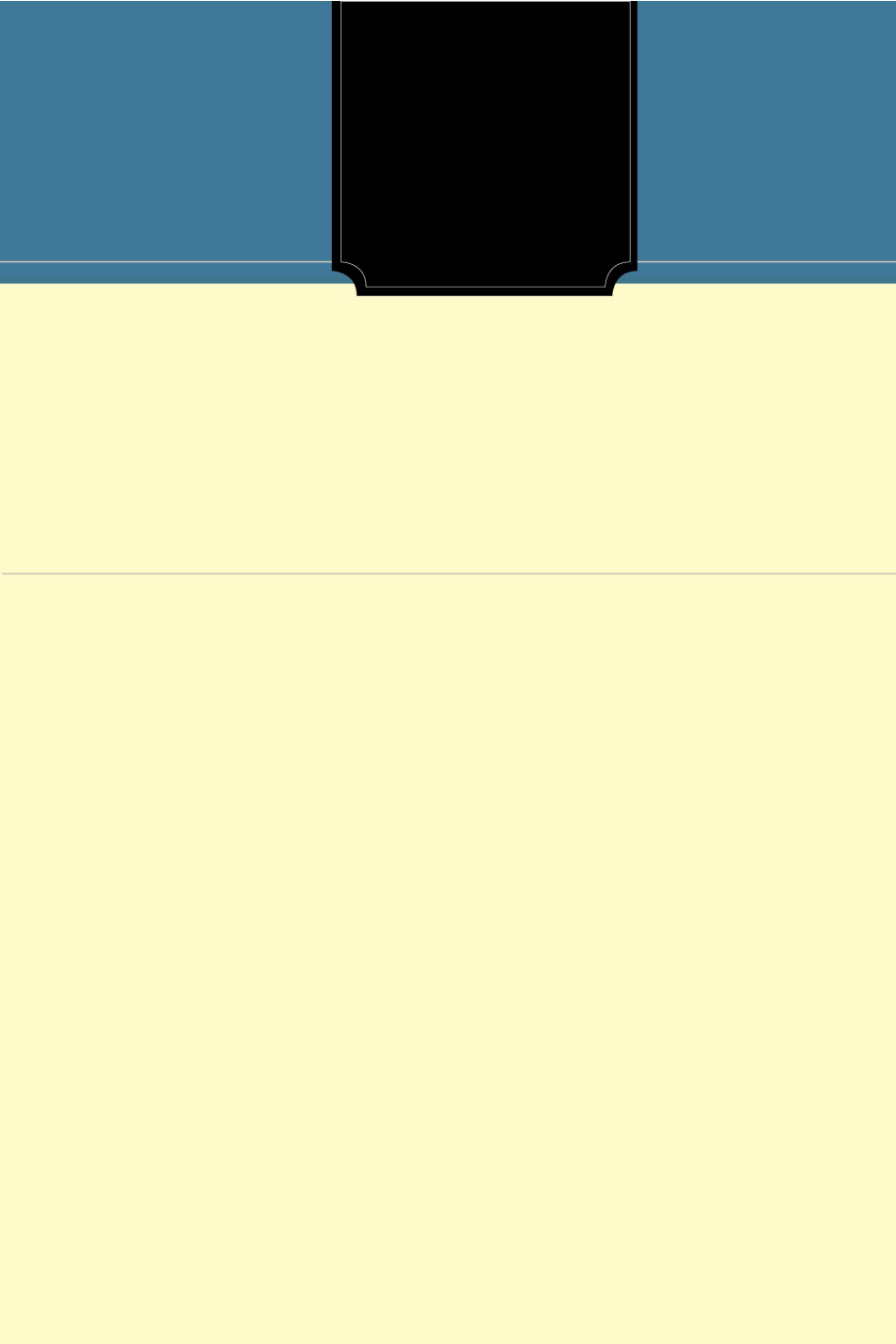
ights wer
e being
violated.

She was an active
many years before
e her historic bu
ide,

and she continued
her activism long

-

During a nonviolent civil
1963, the police unleash



A

w

ar

e of
In
equa

y
7

Aware of Inequality

CHAPTER
ONE

Rosa Parks

and she grew up

black American
and suffered in the

She learned early

, by watching her

, that it was possible to fight
F

Following
the example of □

Rosa P
arks became an a
ated herself to th

□ght for civil rig
bus in Montgome

y

•
Early Influence
P

arks,

who was born R

ebr

uar

y 4,

1913,

in

T

uskegee,

Alabama,

learned to be stu
from her mother

,

L
eona Edwards.

T
uskegee was hon
historic
ally black

T
uskegee Institute

T
uskegee
University—and
Booker

T
.
W
ashington.
L

eona



8 Rosa Parks and C
The founder and president
uskegee Institute, Booker
T
. Washington (front row
white supporters Andrew
Edwards had gr

eat respect for
W

ashington and al
done to further t
icans.

She was a
schoolteacher and
an Methodist
Episcopal (AME)

and she instructed
importance of education and the Chinese

In Quiet
Street

length, Rosa explained
I remember [] and
while reading the

.

Its teaching became
a way of life and
day-to-day problems.

From my upbringing
the Bible I learned
rights just as the
Pharaoh.

Rosa

,

s father

,

James McCauley

,

lef

t the family whe

was ve and her
er brother

,

Syl
vester

,

was three

.

By this

time,
Rosa's
family had moved
level,
Alabama,
to live
with her maternal
Sy
lvester and Rose



9 A ware of Inequa lity Sy

lvester Edwards
ong influence on
learned much ab

S
ylvester
was light-skinned
used this to defy
dangerous thing
people could by

or the slightest o

Living in Fear
Black Americ
ans in the Jim C

with daily hardst

,

but worst of all
the constant threat
from white supremacists,

including groups like the Ku
Klux Klan. Hooded members of the
Klan in Miami, Florida, in 1939.

burning was used to intro

□e KK

K was active in E
evel during Rosa
S
childhood.

□ey would ride t

10 Rosa Parks and
(of
ten using the high
s home),

and Rosa remem
ed
“

hearing the sound

nching.”

By the time Rosa
she had
“

realiz
e[d] that
we wer
e not actually fre

Sy
lvester kept a sh
side at all times

Rosa remembers
,

“

I don

,

t know
how long I would
e,
but I'

m

getting the first c
ough the door

”

.

Sy
lvester showed R
to defend himself

•

She wrote,

“

I r
emember

thinking that wh
I wanted to see
I
wanted to see hi

□ough P
arks c
ame to be
associated with r

she believed
that black people
y right to def
end themselves.

Segr
egated Education
Af

ter the 1896 Ples
segregated publ

ser
vices became the
m thr
oughout the S
outh.

□e major
ity
opinion,

given b
y Justice Henr
y Brown,
stated:

If the civil and p
ights of both rac
equal,
one cannot be in
ly

or politicall
y

• If one race be in

socially

,
the Constitution
cannot put them

□ is ushered in the
“

separate but
equal”
facilities,
but in reality
,

those facilities f
were no
where near equa

□is was
especially tr
ue for schools.
At Rosa
,

s sc

hool in Pine L
evel,

□ft

y to sixty studen
grades one throu
ere crammed int
m.

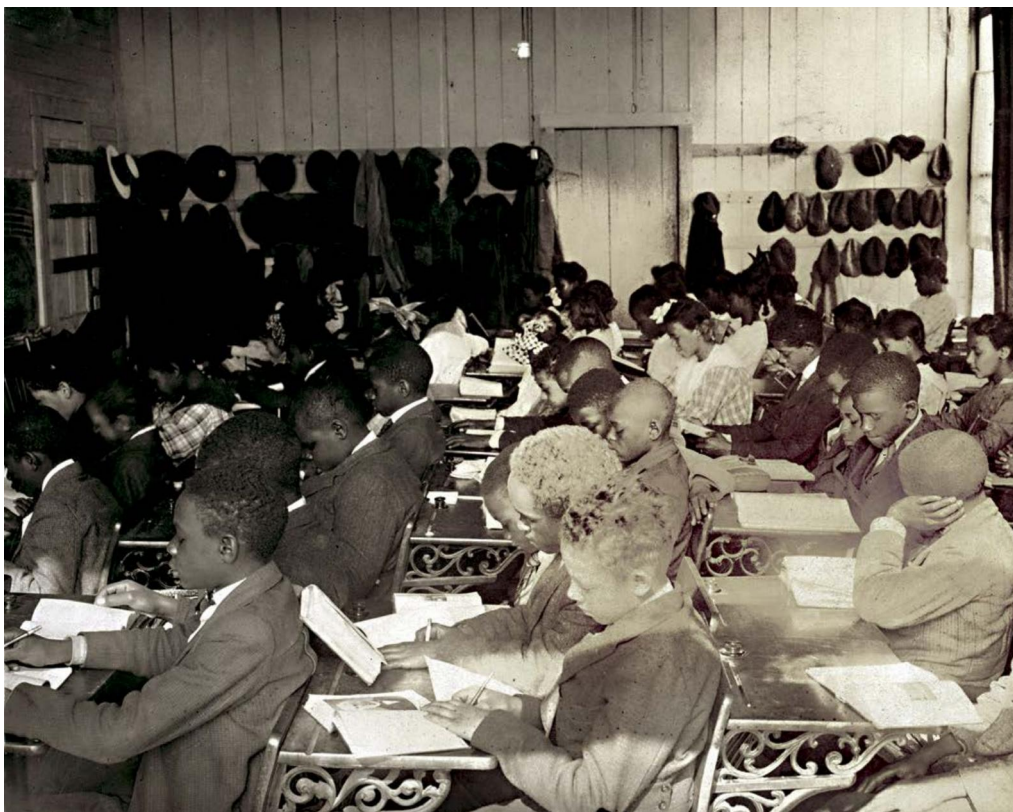
□e

black schools were
responsible for their own

while the white schools
were (paid by both
black and white

□e white schools

nine months of t
e months for the



11 Aware of Inequality

black schools.

There were
no buses for black
so they
walked.

Rosa recalled that
“so
sometimes the bus

y
ing the
white children w
y and [the
y] would thr
ow trash
out the windows

After a while wh
white school bus

we would just go
There was no black
level af
ter the sixth
grade,
so Rosa mo
ved in with an a
ntinued her
education at the

y Industrial Sc
hool for Girls
(also known as M
W
hite'
s Sc
hool).

□e sc

hool focused on
vocational training

At Miss

W

hite'

s,

P

arks learned that
dignity and self-

and I should not
than anybody else
k.

W
e were taught to
be ambitious and
in life.”

Black students crowd in
room at a segregated high
Oklahoma, in 1917. Cro
e common in such schoo

De Priest Re-elected Despite Democratic Landslide

WASHINGTON
Area—The Capital
City—Population 135,000

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WED. NOV. 11, 1932

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7 SCOTTSBORO BOYS WIN

Communist Pickets at Supreme Court Battle Cry
Whooie-Zam-let the Big Bums Have It, Boys!



SCOTTSBORO BOYS GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Immediate Hold demonstration on the steps of Building.
TO JUDGES ARE TO MOVE
Appointment just issue involved

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Supreme Court today granted a new trial to the seven Scottsboro boys, who were convicted of rape in 1931. The decision was a landmark victory for the defense, which had argued that the original trial was unfair due to the lack of proper legal representation and the influence of public opinion.

The Court's decision was based on the fact that the boys had been denied the right to a fair trial. The Court found that the original trial was a "sham" and that the boys were entitled to a new trial. The decision was a major blow to the prosecution and a victory for the defense.

The Scottsboro case had become a national sensation, with the boys being portrayed as "villains" in the media. The defense had fought hard to prove their innocence, and the Court's decision was a vindication of their efforts.

The new trial is set to begin in the near future. The defense is hopeful that the boys will be acquitted this time around.

DEPRIEST WINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—A Democratic landslide that carried Franklin D. Roosevelt to victory over Charles G. De Priest in the Illinois gubernatorial election today was offset by a narrow victory for De Priest in the U.S. House of Representatives race.

Long before 9 o'clock Tuesday night, early returns showed Roosevelt carrying Hamilton County and by midnight U.S.P. returns showed De Priest winning the seat.

However, on the basis of early returns, De Priest is expected to win by a 1 to 2 vote.

De Priest, a Republican, is a former U.S. Representative and has been in the House for many years. He is a well-known figure in the Chicago area and has a strong following.

The Democratic landslide in the gubernatorial race was a major victory for Roosevelt, who is running for President in 1936. The landslide was a reflection of the popularity of Roosevelt and the New Deal.



PHILADELPHIA ELECTS TWO LEGISLATORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—John Smith was elected to the House of Representatives, and Ward B. Smith was elected to the Senate. Both are Republicans.

JERSEY ELECTS HUNTER

NEWARK, N.J.—Robert Hunter, Republican, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

NO DETROIT CONGRESSMAN

DETROIT, Mich.—Clarence D. Bessie, Republican, was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

WITHHOLD SENTENCE A.M.E.'S VOTE DOWN

IN PARK KILLING COLLEGE MERGER

AFRO VISITORS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A group of Afro visitors, including several members of the Afro community, visited the Supreme Court today to observe the trial of the Scottsboro boys.

Oscar DePriest

Dr. Carson Resigns from H.U. Faculty

West Point Closes Gates of Boston

WIFE OF BISHOP NOT ASKED TO GO TO AFRICA

Mr. David Sims Says Husband Is Going Alone

GIRL, 17, SOON TO BECOME MOTHER, BLAMES 'JAMES'

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12 Rosa Parks and

A 1937 headline in the
reports the Scottsboro
Boys' victory after years



A
ware of Inequa
lity

13

The Scott o Case

On March 25, 1931
o, Alabama, nine

black teenagers were
freight train when a
oke out with a group
men. The Scottsboro
eems, Ozie Powell,
Clarence Norris, Ole
, Will
ie Roberson,
Haywood Patterson
Andrew and Ler
oy Wright—were ar
ested for assault.

The police pressured two white women, Victoria Price, into confessing. The boys were tried by a military court and were sentenced to death. Roy Wright, the older brother, was given a life sentence. The case became nationally known. The Communist Party USA and other groups supported the boys. There were protests and rallies across the country.

, including a 1933 march on Washington, DC.

Finally

, in 1937, charges were dropped against R. M. Montgomery

, Williams, and Leroy. Right; sentences for the other five boys reduced to prison terms.



14 Rosa Parks and
Miss W
hite'
s c

losed in 1928 after
grade.

There was no public
y
,

so she attended a
y school for second

y educ
ation
run by the Alaba
or
e dropping out
during ele
venth grade to ta
.

She was unhappy
her high school
“did not co
mplain;
it was just
something that h
”
.

Mr

. and Mrs. Park
Rosa met Raymo
arks in Montgom
He was
a barber and an
hapter
of the National A
n for the Advanc
P

people (NAACP).

As she got to know
Rosa started
to see a lot of her
world.

He was light-
Rosa and Raymond Park
ed for their work for
racial justice.

15

A

ware of Inequa
lity

skinned like Sy
lvester and did n
without standing

Rosa w
rote

,

“

He was the first
real activist I ever
and she said he
our race,
aside from my g

,

with whom I ac

discussed anything

W

hen Rosa met Ra

he was already t

n

one of the NAA

CP

,

s defense commi

for the legal defense
of the Scottsboro Boys

y

S.

She admired

Raymond
,

his courage and was

help the boys.

□e

y both knew that
killed for his act.

□e couple married

ine Le

vel in December

Raymond encour
and she got
her high school c
y few black
people complete
But even though
she had an educa
there w
ere no jobs avail

requir
ed a high school

□e Great Depr
ession made
jobs scarce for ev
yone,
and those that v
went to whites.

Bus Segr
egation Laws
P

arks eventuall
y found employr
Air F

orce Base,
which was integ

ated after a 1941
order issued b
y Pr
esident Franklin

•
Roosevelt banned
discrimination in
Unlike the city 1

the trolleys on the
field were
e integrated.

It
was degrading to
af
ter leaving the b

•
□e Montgomer

y City Code state
“

shal

l pr

ovide equal but s
people and negro

and requir
ed drivers to
assign seats

“

in such manner as
from the negroes.”

The law also gave
“the powers of a
police officer
”

while they were
and the
y carried guns
on their routes.



16 Rosa Parks and
the general rule v
ved
for whites,
the back ten for

and the middle sixteen
were assigned at
s discretion.

Black passengers
sit in the middle
but had to get
up if a white
seat.

Drivers could al
the bus,
exit,
and enter again
and sometimes
would drive awa
eenter
•

Early Activism

Parks joined the NAACP in 1943 and was elected secretary of the local branch in 1944—a position she held for several years.

Her early activities involved registration drive.

She worked closely with NAA CP leader Edgar (E.

D

.) Nixon,
who established
others'

L

eague
to combat disenfranchisement

P

arks mostly

worked behind the scenes
and her duties included wr
iting
letters for Nixon
sending press releases
and keeping records
of all the instances

White and black passengers

egated on a city bus in A
April 1956.

17

A

ware of Inequa
lity

P

arks tried to regi

1943 and was de

Disenfranchisem

South and Rosa'

s stor

y was no difference
she was told
she failed the lit
h was highly un
level of education

The truth was that
stem was designed
to prevent blacks

oting,
and people were
for no reason at
It took until 194
when she threat
sue,
f
or Rosa P
arks to able to re

,

and even then she was forced to pay. In 1949, she became an active CP Youth Council.

She and R
aymond would n
en,
but
P
arks enjoyed w
orking with you
.

Through her
work with the
Y
outh Council,
she stressed the
education,
especially black
history

y

,

and encouraged
generation to be
e in the fight aga

The Brown Dec

the Supreme Cou

of

T

opeka in 1954 w
movement.

□e cour
t ruled that scho
the F
ourteenth Amend
ight to equal pro
n of the

laws.

□e decision state

the doctrine of
,

separate but equ
has no place.

Separate

educational facilities
entirely unequal.
”

The verdict did
not provide any
rehabilitation but was
met with resistance
by Southern

n whites.

At the time of th

P

arks was workin

a seamstress for

Clifford and V

irginia D

urr

.

Clifford ran a law

V

irginia was a lobbyist
ked to abolish the
tax.

Montgo
mer

y
;

s white commun
urrs

because they sup
ted equal rights.

In the summer o

V

irginia was conta
her friend My
les Horton.

Horton was the
Highlander F
olk S
chool in Montea
,

T
ennessee,
whic
h was



18 Rosa Parks and

Rosa Parks returned to the Highlander Folk School in 1956 for a Christmas celebration of twelve black students enrolled in T

ennessee's first

desegregated school.

an integrated leader
dedicated to civil rights

He
asked D
urr if she could r
training worksho
D
urr recommended
arks,
who attended th
week workshop :

August 1955.

Describing her to
Highlander

,

P

arks wrote:

I experienced people
backgrounds me
harmony

•
I felt that I could
honestly without
ns.

Ever
yo
ne worked together

•

One of P
arks'

s

greatest pleasures was

“the smell of bac
ying and co□ee
brewing and kno
preparation inste

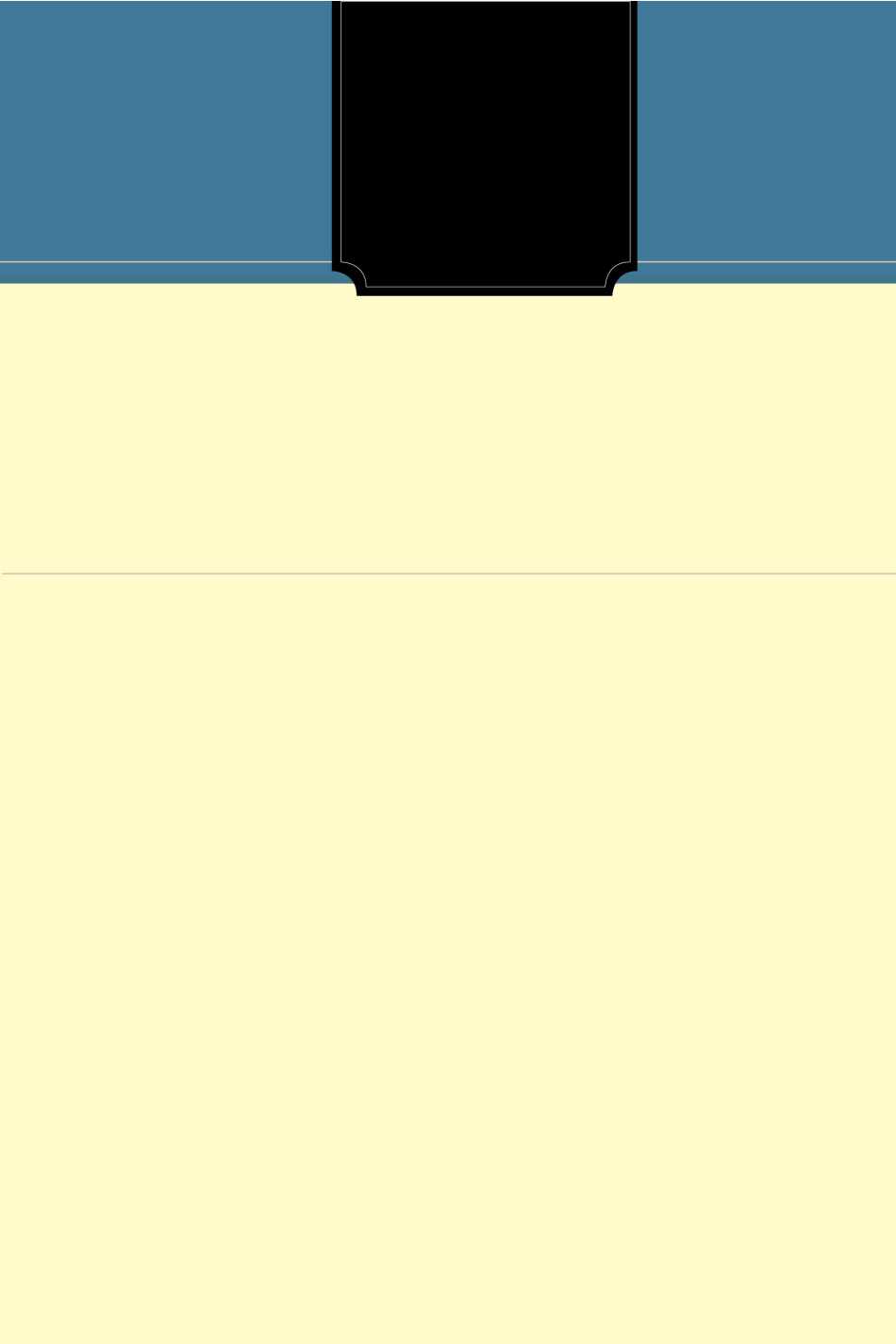
”

•

S

he left the works
sense of what wa
and she was em
direct actio
n to ight J
im Cr
OW

•
But her experience with racial harmony is much more difficult in segregated Montgomery.
•



T

ir

ed of

Gi
vin
g In

19

Tired of Giving In

CHAPTER

TWO

Rosa Parks

harassed on a cit

segregation laws

There were many known cases before her and there were plans in place before she took

Her brave act came just the right moment

y

.

□e blac
k comm
unit

y had
reached its boiling
about ver

y little change in
P
arks,
who
was well respect
mmunities,

was just the right
continue for ove

W
omen
,

s P
olitical Council (WPC) president.
Robinson was [] g
ntgomer
y

eighteen months
ycott began.

Like
so many others,
Robinson had b
eated on a



Rosa P arks and Ci vil Disobedienc e 20

Montgomery city bus.

The driver forced
a whites-only seat

,

which she
considered

“the most humili

As both WPC president and a teacher at the college,

Robinson used his position to fight against segregation.

On May 21, 1954,

Robinson wrote a letter to the

William A.

Gayle a letter w
1.

A city law that v

Negr
oes to sit from ba
d front,

and

whites from front
toward back until all the

seats are taken;
2.

That Negroes not
pay fare at fr
ont and go to the
rear of the bus
to enter;

The Montgomery city b
the Henry Ford Museum

21

Tir

ed of Givin

g In

3.

□at busses stop a
ver

y corner in resid
sections occupied

egroes as they do

communities wh
e whites reside.

□e WPC thr
eatened to organ
were not met.

□e cit

y took no action,

but Robinson was about to give up

•

Her early plans and efforts to organize the community would

ycott
to come.

T
aking A Stand
December 1,
1955,
was just a normal
Thursday for Rosa
ks.

She worked a full
y F
air Department
Store as a seamstress
but her mind was
S
he had
important NAA

CP business to take
she was organizing
league that week-
end.

After
work,
she did a bit of

and then she was
a bus to take her
She was distr
acted when her
boarded without
•

P
arks had had an

ear
lier and had av
oided him for tw
She admitted
later that,

“

if I had been pay
I wouldn

,

t e

ven have

gotten on that b

P

arks took the □rs

le section of the

bus.

At the next stop
,
the white section
man was left
t standing

•
Blake order
ed all the people
arks'

S

row to move back to let one who
telling them,

“

Y

'all

better make it lig

The other three parks did not.

She simply moved over one
ed Blake'

s
commands.

O

ver the years,
many people ca
ve that P
arks
was just an old s
too tired to mov
In My Story,
P
arks shatters tha

Name	Parks	Rosa	L.	Classification	28 MO 72
Surname	Given Name	Middle Name			28 MI
Alias					
Nickname:					
No.	79521	Color	C.	Sex	Female
Reference					
79521					
RIGHT HAND					
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger	
					✓
LEFT HAND					
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger	
Impressions taken by		Rolls of impressions		Signatures of person fingerprinted:	
				ROSA L. PARKS x Rosa L. Parks	
(Signature of official taking prints)					
Files searched by					
Four fingers taken simultaneously		Four fingers taken simultaneously			
Left Hand		Left thumb		Right Hand	

Rosa P
arks and Ci
vil Disobedienc
e

22

P

people always say
,

t give up my sea

because I was tir

but that isn
,

t true.

I was not
tired ph
ysic
ally

,

or no more tired
was at the end o

.

I was not old,

although some people
being old then.

I was forty-two

•

No

,

the only

tired I was,
was tired of giving

She thought about
and father with his
shotgun by his side
Blake
asked if she was

-

He then

Rosa Parks' s fingerprint card from 1956. The card is a test.



Tired of Giving In

23

Mamie Mobley
, mother of fourteen-year-old lynching victim Emmett Till, grieves at her son's open casket in Chicago

The Mur

der of En

In August 1955, for
Mississippi visiting
. Till lived in Chicago
not familiar with Jim
group of friends were
e at a store in the town
, Till
openly flirted with

Carolyn
Bryant, a white
woman. In the
early hours of August
s husband, Roy
, and his
half-brother
, J. W
. Milam, kidnapped
T
allahatchie River
, wher

e they tortured him
him in the head, and

.
Till'

s body was not found
only be identified th
s

mother

, Mamie, insisted t
hat his Chicago fun
open casket so that
done to her child. C

male jury found Bry
. They later
admitted their guilt
did not allow them
s death helped
ignite the civil right



Rosa P arks and Ci vil Disobedienc e 24

told her he was g
ested and she rep

“

Y
ou may do that.’

No other words
e spoken and Bla
exited the bus to

T
wo officers arrive
arks why she
would not get up

•
She responded v

“

Why do you all push us around?

The officer replied

“

I don't

t
know

,
but the law is that
we are under arrest.”

S
he did
not resist as they
took her to the
Hall for processing.

□e news of her a
community

.

Ray
mond,

E.

D.

Nixon,

and Cli□

or

d D

urr bailed

her out of jail and

,

December 5.

Ever since the Br

the NAA

CP had been
looking for a test
upreme Court.

□ey had

E. D. Nixon escorts Rosa
March 19, 1956, trial of

25

Tir

ed of Givin
g In

25

originall
y planned on usi

a

□f

teen-y
ear-old girl
l who was arr
ested on her way
om
school for the sa
ks.

However

,

Colvin was
pregnant,
leading the NAACP
CP to believe she
badl
y on the black co
unit
y
.

P

arks,

on the other hand

was a respectable

,

middle-aged,

ladylike woman.

She was a devout

,

and she seemed
for the NAA
CP

,

s case.

Af

ter some initial r
esistance,

P

arks agreed to ☐

Call to Action

Af

ter hearing of P
arks'

s arrest,

Jo Ann Robinson
plan in place to
ycott on the da
y of P
arks'
S
trial.

Robinson and h
through the nigh

throughout the b
unit

y

.

□e notice read:

Another Negr
o woman has be
ested and

thrown in jail be
et up
out of her seat o
to sit down.

It is the second
Claudette Colvin
ase that a N
egro woman has
been arrested for

□is has to be

stopped.

Negr
oes have rights,
too

,
for if Negroes

did not ride the
they could not o

□ree-fourths of t
yet we
are arr
ested,
or have to stand

If we do not do s
ests,

they will continu

□e next time it n

or your daughter

,

or mother

•

□ is woman
,

s c

ase

will come up on

•

W
e are,
ther
efore,

asking ever
y Negro to stay o
Monday in pr
otest of the arrest

Don
,
t
ride the buses to
to town,
to sc
hool,
or

anywhere o
n Monday

•

Y

ou can afford to



Rosa P arks and Ci vil Disobedienc e

26

of school for one

y to
go except b
y bus.

Y

ou can also a□or
of town for one c
.

If you w
ork,

take a cab

,

or

walk.

But please,
children and grown-ups

don't

,

t
ride the bus at a

•
P
lease stay o□ all
buses Monday

•
W

hile Robinson wa
y-□ve
thousand notices
churches,

and schools,

E.

D

.

Nixon
n was busy calling
al ministers for
support.

Reverend Martin
uther King Jr

•,
a young pastor
,

agreed to let Nixon use the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church for a meeting on Friday night to organize transportation and pickup locations for use during the

cott.

Rosa Parks and other co
. outline

the bus boycott strategy

□e evening of De

one hundred co
mmunity

leaders gathered

ch to for

m the Montg

omer

y

Improvement As

they elected Kin

president.

Par

ks spoke about h



27 Tired of Giving In The Movement

The efforts of the
All of
Montgomery
y
;

s black citizens stay
ed off the city
buses

on December 5.

They walked or to
organized c
arpools or taxis.

W
hite Montgo
mer
y responded

by sending police
cycles
le escorts with the
claiming
it was to protect
each person that m
ide
.

W
hite papers publ
les about angr
y black
mobs that intenc
hoping
the misinformati
y the solidarit

y in the
community and
ly end to the boy
cott.

P

arks pled not gui
y but was found
segregation laws

His was the outc
lawyers,
F
red Gray and Ch
angford,
had wanted.
Onl
y
if she was found

y could they app
and use her as th

An empty city bus is vis
oup of African American
carpool during the Mon

Rosa Parks and Civil Disobedience

28

The first day of the boycott was a success and that

Monday night,
a crowd of more

gathered in and
around the Holt S
tr

et Baptist Church
for the MIA mee

King gave a r
ousing speech,
praising

P

arks for “the boundless
height of her character and
commitment.”

He called on the people to
rely on their Christian faith.

He also stressed the importance of

W

e are here this ev
re tired
now

•
Now let us say t
e not here

advocating viole
W

e have overcome

that.

I want it to be k

Montgomer

y and thr

oughout this nat

that we are a Ch

The only
weapon that we
have in our hands this
evening is the word

The Boycott Committee
On December 8,
the MIA met with

repr
esentatives and g
nditions that
needed to be me
equal
treatment for bla
a seating arrang
e
blacks sat back-t

nt-to-back (and
black person had
and
black drivers on
viced the black c
.

☐ey did not com
☐e MIA organize

transportation system
designated stops
former
y that were fr
equently

used by black pa

□e black commu

a mass cooperati
some driving th
ars and
giving free rides.
P
arks,
who had lost he
mer
y

F
air

,

worked as a tax
committee and c
lothing to other
who had lost the



29

Tired of Giving In

This staged photograph

desegregation of Montgomery's public transportation

P

arks was not paid

and Raymond h

t his

job at the Maxw

bershop because

from discussing

ycott or even me

,

S

name.

In the spring of 1956,

P

arks began to track
country

y speaking and f

Her health
began to deteriorate
and Raymond started
drinking heavily
deal with the strain

He
y had v
er

y little money be
ks

was not paid for
costs were covered
ed).

Change in Strat
As the boy
cott maintained
P

arks'
s legal team
(Gray

,
D
urr

,
and L
angford) decided

best case for the
CP to take on.

It would likely be
delayed in the A
legationists,
and

the nature of her
to be overturned
t having to address

Rosa P
arks and Ci
vil Disobedienc
e

30

segregation laws

□ey consulted w
CP lawyers
Robert L.

Car
ter and
¶urgood Marsha
on to become the
and it
was decided that
of Montgomer
y
,

with Mayor Gay
would be a class
s— Aur
elia
Brow
der

,
Claudette Colvin
S

usie McDonald,
and Mar

y
L

ouise Smith—all
emales who had
ested for
violating segrega
n Montgomer

y city buses.

The case was filed
in the District Court in Alabama

in February

1956,

and the court ruled

two to one in favor of the plaintiffs.

segregation laws
were in violation of
our
tenth Amendment
rights to equal p

•
In November
1956,
the US Supreme

Gayle decision. []
rational basis up
an be
valid
ly applied to pub
ier transportation

Montgomer
y and its police j

The court ordered the

state of Alabama

The city did not take

any action until
when federal
marshals delivered

the court order to
On December 21
1956,
Montgo

mer
y buses were o
desegregated,
and the 381-day

at
morning,
many of the mo
ders,

inc
luding King and
Nixo
n,
were p
hotographed ridi
ated city bus.

P

arks had not planned
but reporters from
m
Look
magazine came
them.

□e staged photographs
arks riding the bus

inc
cludes James Blak
as a white passer
Y
ears af
ter the
photo was taken
P
arks told her bio

’
Douglas Brinkley

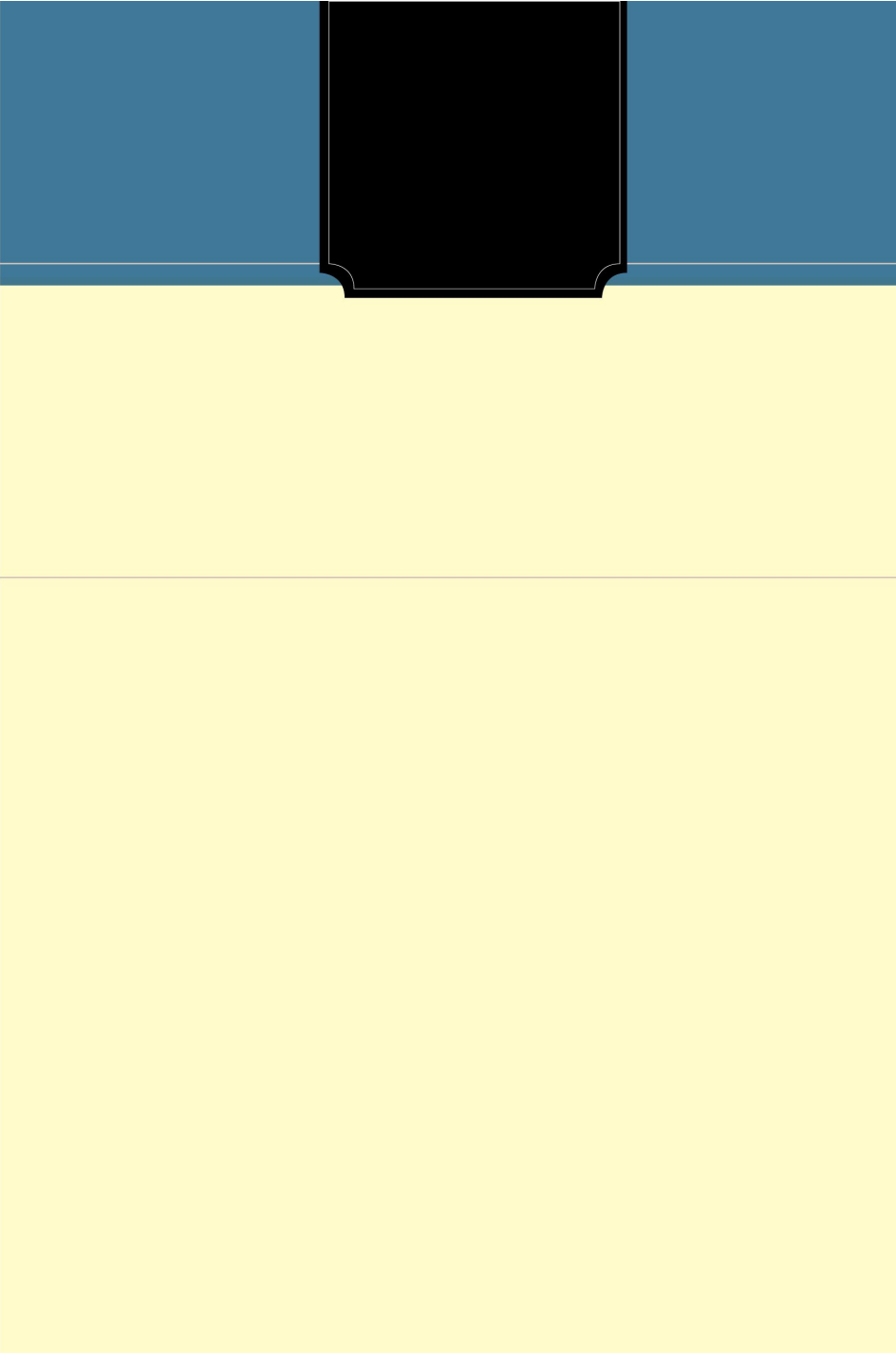
,

“Children fr
om around the w
sign.

It

,

s become my sym
my historic
al honor ba
dge.”



AU

nified

F

r

ont

31

A Unified Front

CHAPTER

THREE

Even before

was resistant to

J

im Cr

ow laws kept wh

people above bla
y

,
economically

,
and politicall
y

,

and segregation
to do anything to
response fr
om black Montgo
y (and their supp
across the natio
n) was more org
since abolition a
eat to white pow

South.

Despite the cons
the
dedicated memb
ights movement
ed on
for over a decade
signi□cant legisl
White Citizens'

Shortly after the Brown decision, white segregationists formed the first White Citizens' Council (WCC).

Chapters of



32 Rosa Parks and
Montgomery
Mayor W
. A. Gayle,

who was a public member of the white segregationist White Citizens' Council, holds telegrams approving plans to break the bus boycott.

the W

C

C sprang up thro
and membership

soared after the

The Montgomery chapter alone had twelve thousand members by 1956.

Both Mayor Gayle and police

public
ly that they were
W
CC members.
Mayor Ga
yle issued a state
y 23,
1956,

which was published by Joe Azbell
day
,

s edition of the M
.

In it,
the mayor

stated that he would
communicate with
cott
leaders until they
Gay
le dismissed
the movement,
saying:

33

A U
nified F
ront

If they want bus
tation,
they c
an ride
the buses.
I don

,

t belie
ve the majority o
care one way or
enough to destro
y our heritage an
so that Negr

oes will get on b

Despite Gayle's
assertion that v
ab
out
the bo
ycott,
W

CC membership

W

•

□e organization

y to end

the boy

cott and targeted

supported deseg

Whites were threatened their jobs and that they did not support CC.

The White CC also pressur

ed
insurance compa
white) who supp

W
hite land
lords raised

the rent of many
ck citiz

ens,
including Par
ks.

□e W

C

C also used the p
citizens.

Commissioner S
lers or

dered his officers

out excessive tra
drivers and to ha
in white
neighborhoods.

Some of the boy

located in the wh

ause many of the

boy
cotters worked a
mes.

Groups of
black citiz
ens

“

loitering

”

were simply people

at a designated location
from work.

Pr

Prosecution of Le

On F
ebruar
y 21,
1956,
eighty-nine boy
ders
(inc
luding P
arks,

King,
and many black

charged with vic
boy

cotting without j

Se

venty-□ve of tho

were arr

ested and proces
y jail on F
ebr
uar
y 22.

□e famous photo
arks being □nger
inted,

which
has commonly been
was actually taken
.
Of those cases,
only
y King'

S



34 Rosa Parks and
went to trial.
He was found g

y but his conviction was overturned on appeal. The white retaliators were violent almost everywhere.

There were

e bombings at bl
hurches and the
movement leade
King'
s house was bom
y 30,

1956,
and Nixo

n
,

s was bombed tw

.

Par
ks received
daily threatening

Often mistaken for her c
is actually from Februar
ested along with other
boycott leaders.



35
A U
nified F
ront
V

violence was not justified for black Muslims.

Robert Graetz,
a white pastor for
Lutheran church,
was a public sup

MIA.

He was a neighbor
arks famil

y

,

and he volunteered
cott.

W

hite

supremacists var

As Graetz recalls

he and his wife,

Jeannie,

had to make up

“

game”

to ensure
the safety
of their young children:

W

henever we hear

we would say

,

“Go hide!”

They had to crawl
behind our living

They didn
,

t know that our

“game”

was designed
to protect them from
shattering glass,
in case of

another bombing

The Birmingham, Alabama
,
.

s brother
, Reverend
A. D. King, was heavily

36 Rosa Parks and
the segregationists
d no regard for t
boy
cott
,

s leaders,
their wives,
or their c

hildr
en.

D
uring the
time of the bomb
King and his wi
Coretta,
had a
newborn daught

but it made no
the white suprem
ntgomer
y
.

□ey wanted to p
down the moven
□e violence grew

desegregated the

There was a drive
King
,

s home,
disgr
untled whites sh
and black

citizens—including a 17-year-old girl—were attacked at bus stops.

One c

hur
ch and home bor

but the moveme

•
Mass Cooperati
Segregation did

Many public plac

such
as restaurants and department stores,

were still segregated.

V

other disenfranchising
as
did racial violence

There was still a 1
and in the face of
ersity

,

black
Montgomery
y r
esponded with m
action movemen
ears.

In a 1985 inter
view f
or the PBS docu

y series Eyes
on the P

rize, Parks descr

I did not feel any

I just felt

that with the nu

involved and tak

discouraging as i

and before other

W
e didn
,

t sag at
all.

W
e just kept movin

Many new organizations
movement going

□e S

outhern
Christian L
eadership Confer
C) was founded
King and other b

y 1957 and was
dedicated to the



37
A U

nified F
ront

voter disenfranch

King,

who had become
face of the move

ser

ved as SCL

C president.

Par

ks was
not an active me
C,
but she attended
of their conferen
ears and support
even
though she neve
nonviolence app

oach to protest e
y situation.

Many African American
leaving Florida during t
ession.



38 Rosa Parks and

Nonviolence

Self-Defense

Even though Rosa
worked together and
respect for one
another
, t

hey had different views on the King preached nonviolent acceptable path to equality. In his 1961 account of the Montgomery bus boycott, King wrote:

American Negroes must find a way to live where they can say to others ... “W

e will match your c
suffering with our c
e suffering.

W

e will meet your ph
force. W

e will not hate you,
good conscience ob
to us what you will
Bomb our homes an
en;

send your hooded p

into our communiti
some wayside road,
us half dead, and w
will soon wear you
suffer

. And in winning ou
appeal to your hear
will win you in the
Parks supported Kin
s belief in the powe
action and civil disc

agree with him on v
everyone had the ri
families from physi
e was a



A U nified F ront

39

Parks and Martin Luther
. worked together in pre
the Rosa Parks Outstand
ward to Rever
end

James Bevel and wife, D
certain dignity and

om standing
up for yourself. In a
, which took place
shortly after the De
strategy of total non
If [nonviolence] had

what it was it would
belief is that if we a
violence and love a
be on both sides; it
with violence becau

remain nonviolent to
treatment that would
evoked violence ...

If we can protect our
it'

is not actually violent
is

just self-protection,
from

being victimized with

40 Rosa Parks and
Parks Leaves M
By August 1957,
the P
arks family had
threats and the i
mer
y as a
result of the bo

ycott.

□e

y packed up and

Michigan,

where P

arks'

s brother Syl

vester had lived
family since the
or
ld W
ar I
I.

Even though she
d
lef

t the Jim Crow S
P

arks found that I
much better than
mer

y in a lot of ways
Af

ter the war ther
e was a large mi

the South to Northern cities.

There was an especially strong feeling of prejudice in the Sylvester, Georgia area.

who returned from
m ighting for fr
abroad and pr
otested against c
at home.

ey were consid
“

uppity
”

by whites simply
because they tho
y deser
ved equal tr
eatment af
ter
risking their live

y

•

Like S

yl

vester

,

many black citiz
ve to the N

or
th to get away
from postwar race
the black population

inc
luding Detr
oit,
and this created

eas of

employment,
housing,
and schooling.

As the black community
grew in urban areas,
white flight began
or the

suburbs,
taking tax money
Initially

,
P
arks could not ☐
oit so she
continued to travel
behalf of the NA

CP

- She was finally able to get a job in 1958 at the Stockton Sewing Company, where she worked for the next five

In addition to her work with
the NAACP
CP

,
Parks was a member of the
aimed at improving the
situation of African Americans
in the South.

s black
neighborhoods.

Both nationally
ally

,

Par
ks continued
to fight for equal
y in the face of a

iversity

.

41

A U

nified F

ront

Pushed Aside

F

rom the ver

y beginning of th

ycott,

despite the prom

roles of wo
men like P
arks and Jo Ann
the male
leaders took over
P
arks
continued to wor
y

,
even

though it put a s
,

s finances and he

Despite her perso
she continued to

and the others lo
t Montgomery
y

•
P

arks played her r
ole as a symbol o
vement,

speaking again and
not much else.

O
ther times,
she did not speak
1.

Even
though she was in

W
ashington
in August 1963,
neither P
arks nor any of t
activists in atten
e invited to spea
y
.

W
hen she was invi
to-Montgomer
y mar
ch for voting rig
she
agreed,
but when she ar

ived in Montg
omer
y she found that
many of the you
c
hing
“

did not know wh
was and couldn

,

t care less about

She was pushed
sidelines of the r
e she was brought
to the front to st
ders in the place
deser
ved.

It had only been
stand and she ha
since,

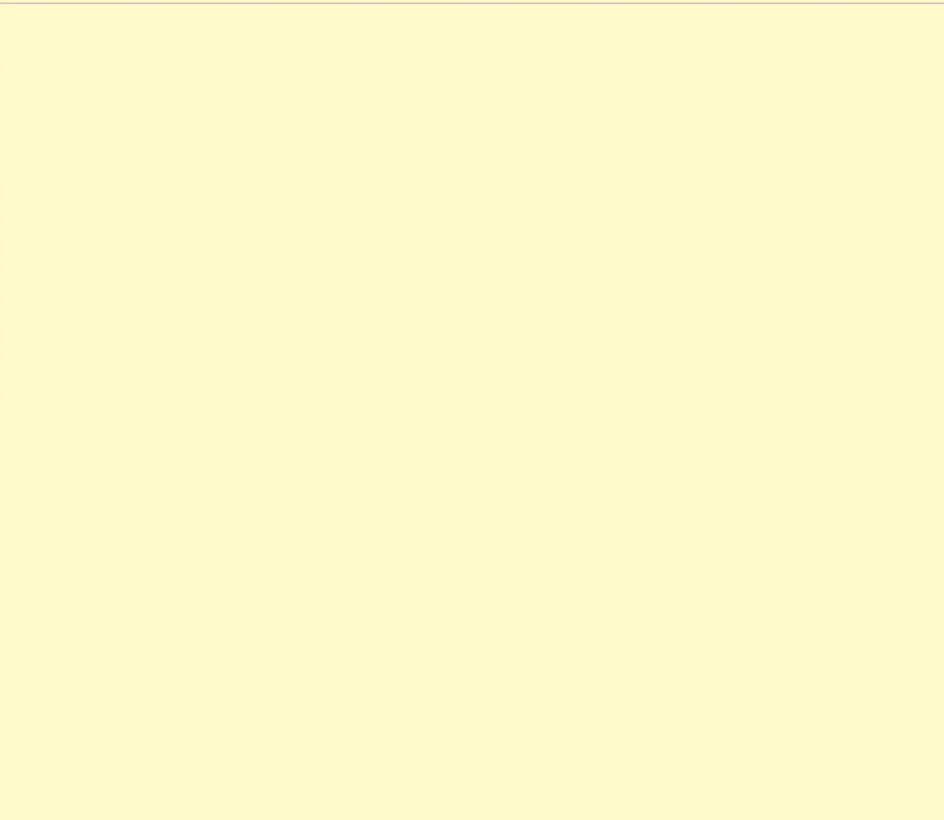
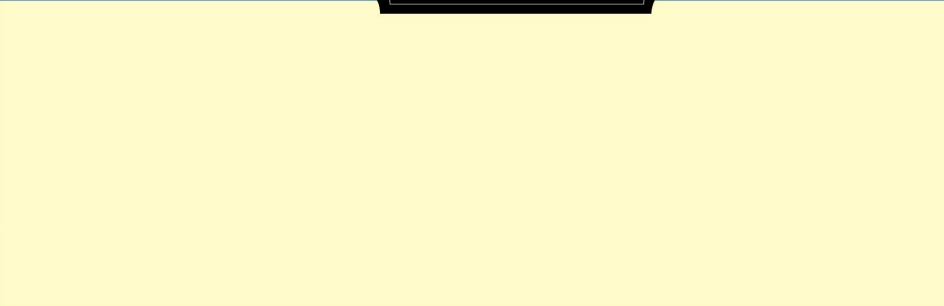
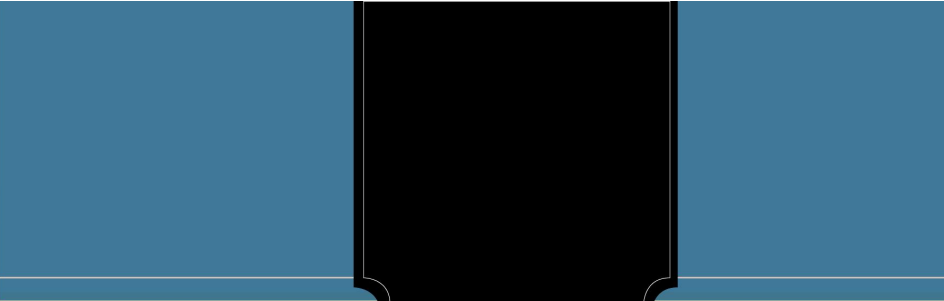
but she had bee
er-than-life

Figure of King an
younger g
eneration of acti



42 Rosa Parks and
Rosa Parks receives app

ont of the state
capitol building at the e
in March 1965.



43

Keep On Keeping

K

eeper C

K

eeping

g On

CHAPTER FOUR

By the mid

into a nationwide
and the f
ederal

government was

□ The national
media had brought
us of violent con
such as those
in Birmingham a
elma,
into the home o

y Amer
ican.

□e movement on
ce of danger

,

and
the problem cou
er be ignored.

Kennedy's Address

In 1963,

King and the SCLC
direct

action campaign
wise known as the
Birmingham cam

.

Birmingham was
the countr
y

,
and the KKK wa

□e peaceful
protests of the B

,

inc
luding bombings
riots,
and police br
utality

.

Images of



44 Rosa Parks and
bombed out church
with fire hoses w

e on the front pa
the countr
y and ever
y tele
vision news prog
□e events in Birr
resident John F
.

Kennedy that it v
In Kennedy
,

s famous
“

Address o
n Civil Rights,”
which was broa

1963,

he called for civil
rights legislation
to end
racial
inequality in Am
erica:

□ The events in Bir
mingham so increased the

y that no city or
state or legislativ
y choose to

Authorities blast peacef
e hoses on July 15, 196
in Birmingham, Alabam
took place.

45

Keep On Keeping On
ignore them.

The fires of frustration
and discord
are burning in ev

y city

,
North and South

where legal r
emedies are not

Redr
ess is
sought in the str

in demonstration
parades,

and protests which
insult and threaten
violence and threaten

We
face,
therefore

e,

a moral crisis as
y and as a people

It

cannot be met by
essive police action

It

cannot be left
t to increased de
the streets.

It c
annot be quieted
ken moves
or talk.

It is a time to ac
ess,

in
your state and lo
abo
ve
all,
in all of our dai

Kennedy was ass
was passed,

but his successor

,

L

Lyndon B

.

Johnson,
took up the
reins.

Johnson went on

civil rights acts in
an historical
y

•
Civil Rights Leg
P

resident Johnson
ct of 1964 into law
on July 2.

□ is set of laws m

on race,
color

,
religion,
sex,
or national origin

It banned the
use of voter dises
in public schools
facilities,
and accommoda
ns.

P
arks was
pleased by the le

but she knew th

“

□e Civil Rights A

she wrote,

“but it gave black
and some
way to get r

edress for unfair

There were still m
rights to win.”

Johnson followe
n with
the V
oting Rights Act

□is act was a dir
of the violence th
elma,
Alabama,
when police
attacked peacefu
ching for voting

□e

V

oting Rights Act
banned



46 Rosa Parks and
literacy tests,
and gave the fed
oversee voter reg

especially hard for
men to register

.

It also authorized
the US attorney

which were banned

President John
F. Kennedy invited P

arks
and other leader
ny

,
which took place
on A
ugust 6,
1965.

□e third civil rig

air

Housing Act (also
Act of 1968),

which was signed
after the

assassination of J.

.

on April 4,

1968.

The F

air Housing Act

rentals,

and financing.

President L

ndon B. Johnson shake

. at the

signing of the 1965 V

oting Rights Act. Parks v



47

Keep On K

Keeping On The Detroit Riots

□ The new laws did
a.

Race riots in US
many occurring

outh in cities like

Newark,
and P
arks'

s new hometown

□e Detroit
riots that began

1967,
were the worst

□e

y
lef
t fort
y-thr
ee people dead,

hundreds injured,
and thousands
jobless or homeless
and looting.

In addition to injuries and
mass destruction of property
. These burned-out buildings
entire city block.

The Detroit riot today
marks personally

y

•

Raymond
,

s

barbershop was
ed by looters,
and the Par
ks family c

ar

was vandalized.

W

hile P

arks in no way a
of destruction th

she understood
that the root cau
injustice still fac

In an interview
w a few
weeks after the riots,
Par
ks said:

48 Rosa Parks and

It could be under-
resort to doing the

hadn
,

t had the training
feel that they sho
see all of the wea

themselves are d

□e riots only add
arks'
s determination
“

keep on
keeping on,”
as she would pu

wentieth
anniversar
y of the bus boy
cott.

Even af
ter the sweeping
legislation of the
she knew that th
racial equality in

ica was far from

.

The W
omen'

s Rights Movem

Racial prejudice
arks'

s only c
ause.

S
he was also a
champion of women's
rights.

P
arks had been a
National Association
of Colored

W
omen (N
A
CW
) and the
National Council
egro
W
omen (NCNW

) long before
the boy
cott.

After the exper
ience of being pu
background at th
W
ashington,
Par

ks became e
ven
more activ
e in the moveme
In 1963,
she became a fo
Sister
hood of Michiga
dedicated to the

y

• She also joined a large number of women's groups,

and political groups. P

arks believed political participation was

tant to the right
and
she also knew

She worked with
omen United for
freedom and Justice
and the
thirteenth Distr

ict Democratic W
omen to encoura
female political p
ticipation and ge
e women elected
into public office
P

arks was also tro
ender bias she sa

media.

She was involve

W

omen

,

s Advisor

y

Committee dedic



Keep On K
eeping On

49

The Joan

Early on the mor
year

-old black prisoner
a white prison guar

om jail.

Little was serving a
seven-year sentence
for robbery at North

Carolina's
Beaufort
County Jail when
the guard, Clar
ence

Alligood, entered h

cell, threatened her

with an ice pick, and
sexually assaulted
her

. Litt

le surr

endered

herself to the police

a week later and wa

charged with first-

degree mur

der

•

Because she was both a black woman and a victim of sexual assault, Joan Little's

defense was important to many different

groups, including racial justice, feminist, and

Parks joined the “Fund” when she founded the Defense Fund. Parks gave money for Little’s legal fees and spread awareness about her case. Little was released in 1975 and became the first person to be acquitted of murder for defending

This poster was created by Joan Little (sometimes called “Joan Little”) whose legal defense was

donors across the count

.

50 Rosa Parks and
encouraging the
and developing
programming th
essed women
,

s issues.

P

arks met lawyer

ers in

Detroit in 1964.

S

he actively endo

un for

Congress and he

on,

becoming the U

epresentative

for Michigan
,

s F
irst District.

Cony
ers o
ered P
arks a job in
his Detroit o ce

Even though Parks was a full-time employee,

Conyers supports rights work.

She worked for years until she retired. Personal T

tragedy

■ In the late 1970s we
marks.

She lost both
her husband and
and her
mother died of c

•

The stress of helping
dying loved ones
She suffered
from stomach
ulcers and
her work for Cor
ers and the NAACP

,

as well as many
organizations in
She said of this

“I couldn
,

t do
ever
ything I wanted

but I did what I
”

She was deter
mined to impr
ove the quality o
e in her
city

,
which was in ne

vices,
housing,
and
living conditions
S
he also continue
en.

She met with stu

y Afrikan
Histor
y Club

,
teaching them t
tance of black hi
y
and activism.
P

arks had always
ved in the impor
and had long wa
to helping young

In 1987,

P

arks
and her c
lose friend,

Elaine Steele,
founded the Ros
Raymond P
arks Institute for
velopment.

The center
offers af
ter-school progra

privileged children
from ag
es eleven to seven
P
arks said that she
institute
“

will help [students
and provide the

contributing,
pr
oductive citizens
I would like the



51

Keep On K
eeping On
the same sense o

dignit

y

,

and pride that v
led in

me by my family

□e institute is sti

program called F

athways to F

reedom.

Students “
exper
ience
a unique historic
al r
esearch journey
histor
y from interperso

P
athways br
ings the histor
y of the civil righ
life and empowe

P
arks'

work for human
Backgr
ound Support
Rosa P
arks did not spea
ly about her poli

views af
ter arriving in De
President Bill Clinton

presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom—the highest honor for a civilian—to Rosa Parks September 1996.

52 Rosa Parks and
kind of attention
received as a result
of the boycott.

She wanted a private life,
but she supported the F

freedom No

W

P

ar

ty in the 1960s a

ower movement

members in her

.

P

arks considered :

who reminded h

,
to be one of her

P
arks agreed with

ower movement
,

S
commitment to s
blac
k political power
,
and the
importance of bl
y
.

S
he viewed Black
power
,

s more
militant form of
segregationists'
resistance to the
violent,

direct action
strategy
y of the civil right
P

arks did not believe
that the civil right
uggle was over j
legislation was p
and like the Bla

ower activists,
she
was frustrated w
□e Black P
ower movement
ounger
generation of act
and Par
ks wanted to sup

in the continued
y

•

Many activists of
generation did not
ack P

lower movement
wanted to separate
but P

arks

supported their efforts to effect change

P

arks had always been much more assertive than people credit for

.

As Cony
ers put it,

“S
he had a heavy p
ogressive
streak about her
religious,

demur

e,

churchgoing lad

•

”

W

hile she was not

ower

movement,

the young
er generation co-
respected elder

• She attended ra-
meetings,
and lectures,

subscribed to Bla

ower publication
attended politic
conferences and

S

he also visited th
Community Sc
hool,

an independent

y

founded by the Black
Panther Party
in 1966.

• Rosa Parks was a lifelong
activist and though she
is often known to be associated

y

,

she did so
much more than

Histor
y has failed to re
ich

histor
y of activism wit

CP

,

women

,

s r

ights and local



53
Keep On K

keeping On
improvement org
and her wor
k with youth gr
oups.

It has also ignore
oach
to the light for c
which

did not ☐t the ac
n
the bus.

P
arks was more th
struggle; she was
ctive participant
organizations,
both before the

cott and long af
ter

,

and

although she acco

she never stopp

ighting for wha

Rosa Parks'

s coffin lies in state at th

ashington, DC, on
October 30, 2005. Parks
to receive this tribute.



Chronology

54

Dates in green perta
discussed in this vo

Rosa P

arks and Ci

vil Disobedienc

e

1863 The Emancipation Proclamation is issued by President Abraham Lincoln.

1865 The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, is passed in the US House of Representatives. The amendment was passed by the Senate in 1864.

1868 The Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing equal rights under the law, is passed.

1870 The Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting governments from denying male citizens the right to vote based on their race,

1896 Plessy v. Ferguson

establishing the pre
of “separate but equ
handed down by th
Court of the United
1909 The National
for the Advancement
Colored People (NA
is established.

1913 Rosa McCaul
born on February 4
T

uskegee, Alabama.

1931 The Scottsboro
falsely convicted of
assaulting two white

1932 Rosa marries
Raymond Parks.

1933 Rosa Parks earns
high school diploma

1941 President Franklin
Roosevelt bans discrimination
against minorities in

granting of defense

1943 Rosa Parks jo

Montgomery NAAC

is elected secretary

. Parks is

denied the right to

her first attempt at

1945 Rosa Parks is

allowed to register

three attempts.

1947 Jackie Robin

the color barrier
, becoming the
first African American
Major League Baseball
player.
1949 Rosa Parks becomes
as an adviser to the
Y
outh Council.
1954 Thurgood Marshall
the NAACP win the
Brown v

. Board of Education
of T
opeka, which overruled
Plessy v

. Ferguson and the
“separate but equal”
of segregation in the
States. The first White
Councils form in response
the Brown decision.
1955 Rosa Parks at

a desegregation work
at Highlander Folk
Emmett Till is lynched



55

Chron ology

Mississippi. Parks refused
to give up her seat to a
white person on a bus in
Montgomery
, Alabama. Her
arrest sparks a bus boycott
that leads to buses being
desegregated in that

- 1956 Rosa Parks lost her job at Montgomery Department Store and became a national speaking tour. The US Supreme Court ruled segregation unconstitutional in Browder v. Gayle. Montgomery bus boycott after 381 days.

1957 Federal troops
called in to protect
African-American students
trying to attend all-
Central High School
Rock, Arkansas. The
family moves to De

1961 President John
Kennedy issues an executive
order pro
hibiting discrimination

in federal hiring on
race, religion, or na
1961 Congress on
Equality organizes
freedom

Rides throughout th
and the riders suffer
from mobs in many

1963 The March on
W

Washington attracts a
of a million people,
to Martin Luther Ki
,

s “I
Have a Dream” spee
is invited to attend
asked to speak. Pres
Kennedy gives his “
on Civil Rights” to t
Parks founds the Un

Sisterhood of Michigan
1964 President Lynn
Johnson signs the Civil Rights
Act of 1964. Parks and
John Conyers, and I
elected House representative
for Michigan's
First District.
1965 Martin Luther
and the SCLS organ

ch

for voting rights in
from Selma to Mon

•
Congress passes the
oting
Rights Act.

1967 Thurgood Ma
becomes the □rst A
American Supreme
justice. Raymond Pa

barbershop is destroyed during
the Detroit race riot of
1968 Martin Luther King
is assassinated in Memphis,
Tennessee.

He is then awarded the
support sanitation workers
1975 Parks joins the
Little Defense Committee
1996 Parks receives the
Presidential Medal of Honor

edom
from Pr
esident Bill Clinton.
2005 Rosa Parks d
October 24 in Detro
Michigan, and her b
state at the Capitol
W
ashington, DC.



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arks and Ci
vil Disobedienc
e

Glossary

56 Rosa Parks and
blacklist To disc
of people who ha

•,

white supporter
of the civil rights
civil disobedience
such as boycotts,
sit-ins,
and marches,
to protest unjust
and practices.
class action laws

a small group of
oup of
people with the s

defendant A per
a court of law

•
disenfranchisem
or privilege,

such as the right
double jeopardy
same crime.

due process ☐e
legal system.

hoboining Traveli
illegall

y

,

in imitation of a

,
who has neither
home nor a job

•
Jim Crow A system
deprived black Americans
of their civil



Glossary

loitering The act
extended period
pose

•
lynching The mu
but not legally c
memoir A recor
experience of the

vents.

plaintiff A person or group of persons who bring a lawsuit against another person or group.

.

poll tax A payment made by a person in order to vote.

segregation The separation of people of different races or ethnicities into different groups.

places and facilities for the use of people of different races or ethnicities.

public transport A mode of transport that is available to the public.

and restaurants.
status quo The st
vocational traini
job training.
white light The
where the minor
.
white supremaci

of non-white rac
icans) based on t
belief that the w



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Further I

58 Rosa Parks and

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uth.

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ling,
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ydia D

•
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y Source Explora

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y sources that co

y of the civil

rights movement

□e Montgomer
y Bus Boycott

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omer

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Photos,

stor

ies,

audio recording
and other media
comprehensiv
e account of the
the people,
suc
h as Rosa P
arks,
who wer

e involved in it.

T

eaching

T

olerance:

Bus Boycott

www

.tolerance.org/ac

cott-histor

ical-
documents-high
□e Souther
n P
over
ty Law Center ha
veloped a series
activities,
acco

mpanied by prim
y source materia
centered
around the bus b
ycott.



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and Willene He

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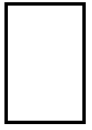
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omen W
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athways to F
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are illustrations.

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Rosa P
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vil Disobedienc
e

About the

64 Rosa Parks and

ALISON MORRE

A holds a bachelor's degree in English and creative writing from College in Georgia,

,

Ohio

,

where she studied

y

.

She has written many nonfiction books for high school students about the civil rights movement,

American literature, and Internet safety.

•
She
lives in New
Y
ork City with her
Bar
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and
their rambunctio

Cassidy

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Civil Rights Movement

Rosa Parks
Birmingham
Civil Disobedience

Booker T
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